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these two species are totally different, which shows, says the author, how inefficient a mode of classing animals is furnished by the appearance of the teeth.

On a New Compound of Chlorine and Carbon. By Richard Phillips, F.R.S.E. F.L.S. M.G.S. &c. and Michael Faraday, Chemical Assistant in the Royal Institution. Communicated by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. P.R.S. Read July 12, 1821. [*Phil. Trans.* 1821, p. 392.]

The above substance was discovered by M. Julien, of Abo, in Finland, amongst the products arising out of the distillation of calcined sulphate of iron, with crude nitre in iron retorts. It forms white acicular crystals by sublimation, and when passed through a green glass tube containing red-hot rock crystal, it is decomposed with the deposition of charcoal and evolution of chlorine. It is not altered by repeated sublimations in chlorine. It was analysed by passing its vapour over red-hot oxide of copper, by which chloride of copper and carbonic acid gas were produced: the former was decomposed by nitrate of silver, and the proportion of chlorine estimated by that of chloride of silver formed. From this and other experiments, the authors conclude that this substance consists of one portion of chlorine and two of carbon: they failed in their endeavours to convert it into either of the other chlorides of carbon, to which, in its physical and chemical properties, it bears however a considerable resemblance.

On the Nerves; giving an Account of some Experiments on their Structure and Functions, which lead to a new Arrangement of the System. By Charles Bell, Esq. Communicated by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. P.R.S. Read July 12, 1821. [*Phil. Trans.* 1821, p. 398.]

In this paper the author proposes to limit his inquiry to the nerves of respiration, comprehending under that term all the nerves which serve to combine the muscles employed in the act of breathing and of speaking; and after showing that the simplicity or complexity of the nerves are as the functions or organizations of the parts which they supply, and that, however numerous and complex they appear in some parts of the body, they may nevertheless be divided into two distinct classes, by ascertaining what parts are necessary to life and motion, and what are superadded as requisite to higher and more complex enjoyments and actions; the former class comprehending the nerves of the spine, the suboccipital or tenth, and the trigeminus or fifth; and the latter the eighth pair, the portio dura of the seventh, the spinal accessory, the phrenic, the external respiratory, and the lingual; Mr. Bell proceeds to a detailed account of these nerves, showing, by an examination of the nerves of the face, that the two sets differ in structure and sensibility as